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BEFORE THE
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                     POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
                            STATE OF WASHINGTON
2
  IN THE MATTER OF
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  TUCCI AND SONS, INC.,
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                                             PCHB No. 77-125
                  Appellant,
5
                                             FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
             v.
                                             CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
6
                                             AND ORDER
  PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION
  CONTROL AGENCY,
7
                 Respondent.
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## PER W. A. GISSEERG:

A formal hearing in Tacoma, Washington on November 4, 1977 came on regularly before all Board members on an appeal of a \$250.00 civil penalty arising from an alleged violation of Section 9.15(c) of respondent's Regulation I (airborne dust).

Appellant appeared by and through its attorney, George Marsico; respondent by its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin.

Having heard the testimony and considered the exhibits and being 18 fully advised, the Board makes the following

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## FINDINGS OF FACT

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Respondent, pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260, has filed with this Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and arendments thereto.

II

Appellant is a sub-contractor responsible for certain work at a construction site in Fife, Washington. The site is an open, off-street, area within which, at the time hereinafter described, a private dirt roadway was used by trucks of appellant and others. Appellant, having assumed the responsibility for dust prevention measures, established and implemented a plan to place 3,000 gallons of water on the roadway three times a day, 1.e., at 9:00 a.m., "at noon after lunch," and "toward the close of the working day." Such plan would, according to respondent's inspector, have ordinarily been adequate to prevent the dust from becoming airborne.

III

On August 16, 1977, one of a succession of hot, dry days, appellant caused the site to be watered in the morning. The truck which was to have performed the noon watering had a flat tire shortly before that time, but its driver failed to notify appellant or anyone at the construction site of its breakdown. In the reartime, respondent's inspector, responding to a complaint received by hir at 1:05 p.m. arrived at the site about 1:25 p.r. and observed dust rising from the road because of appellant's trucks traveling thereon. Appellant, informed by the inspector of the dust problem, contacted its truck driver, learned of the

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAV AND ORDER

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1 |flat tire and immediately took action for a replacement watering truck to be dispatched to the site, where it arrived by 1:45 p.m. 2 TV 3 Respondent issued its Notice of Violation and imposed a civil penalty 4 in the sum of \$250.00, citing a violation of Section 9.15(c) of 5 respondent's Regulation I, which provides: 6 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit untreated 7 open areas located within a private lot or roadway to be maintained without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter 8 from becoming airborne. 9 V 10 During the ten years of appellant's business operations, it has 11 never before been charged with having violated respondent's regulations. 12 VΙ 13 Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter stated which may be deemed a 14Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such. 15 From these Findings the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to 16 these 17 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 18 Ι 19 Respondent's regulation is violated only if appellant maintained 20 open areas within its private yard or roadway "without taking 21 reasonable precautions" to prevent dust from becoming airborne. 22 ΙI 23 The evidence quite clearly demonstrates that appellant's planned 24 watering regimen amounted to taking reasonable precautions to prevent 25 dust from becoming airborne. Respondent's inspector himself found the

[flat tire and immediately took action for a replacement watering truck to be dispatched to the site, where it arrived by 1:45 p.m. 2 IV 3 Respondent issued its Notice of Violation and imposed a civil penalty 4 in the sum of \$250.00, citing a violation of Section 9.15(c) of 5 respondent's Regulation I, which provides: 6 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permut untreated 7 open areas located within a private lot or coadway to be maintained without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter 8 from becoming airborne. 9 ٧ 10 During the ten years of appellant's business operations, it has 11 12 leaver before been charged with having violated respondent's regulations. Vĭ 12 Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter stated which may be deemed a 14 15 Prinding of Fact is hereby adopted as such. From these Findings the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to 16 17 iriese 13 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW Ι 19 Respondent's regulation is violated only if appellant maintained  $20^{\circ}$ If there are as within its private yard or roadway "without taking reasonable precautions" to prevent dust from becoming airborne. 12 \_ ; 24 The evidence quite clearly demonstrates that appellant's planned 25 facering regimen amounted to taking reasonable procautions to prevent 26 dust from becoming airborne. Respondent's inspector himself found the

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

1 plan to be "adequate." The routine plan, however, was interrupted for a time period of 2 approximately one hour because of the flat tire. We said in Weyerhaeuser 3 Company v. PSAPCA, PCHE 1076, 4 We believe that appellant did take reasonable precautions and 5 that the unforeseen breakdown did not thereby render its precautions unreasonable when it acted with dispatch and 6 diligence in repairing the cause of the breakdown. 7 In effect, there was a delay of approximately one hour in watering 8 the roadway. That delay was caused by the flat tire. The appellant 9 acted with dispatch and diligence in routing an alternate watering truck immediately upon learning of the unforeseen breakdown of one of its 11 trucks. Had it been otherwise, we would not conclude that appellant 12 did not violate respondent's regulation. 13 III 14 15 The Notice and Order of Civil Penalty should be vacated. 16 ΙV Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is 17 18 hereby adopted as such. 19 Therefore, the Pollution Control Hearings Board issues this  $20^{\circ}$ ORDER 21 The Notice of and Order of Civil Penalty are vacated. 22 23 24

^^ FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 27 AND ORDER

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1	DATED this 22 day of November, 1977.
2	POLLUTION CONTROL LEARINGS BOARD
3	W. A. GISSEERG, Chairman
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5	DAVE I. MOOREV, Member
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